No	Authors	Txt	Country	Context	Research Methods	Analysis	Software	Grand Theory	Novelty	Result	Limitation	Future Research	Path	Au	Act
1	Qu et al., **2023**	76.0	China	Regional tourism development in China using panel data from 2002-2020 (with some Lao tourism data for complementary analysis)	Panel data econometric analysis using ARDL, co-integration, GARCH and wavelet-based Granger causality	ARDL (autoregressive distributed lag) model	NA	NA	First empirical assessment of SDG-3 efficiency for SDG-1 by linking tourism development, poverty alleviation and sustainability using ARDL and GARCH models	The study finds tourism earnings per capita positively influence poverty alleviation; GDP per capita significantly drives tourism earnings per capita; tourism earnings in higher-GDP regions are positively associated with poverty reduction; structural, technological and demand effects show mixed significance across regions; overall a positive correlation exists between tourism growth and poverty alleviation, though tourism also poses environmental risks	Data limited to 2002-2020 and Chinese provinces; reliance on aggregated secondary data; possible omitted variables; limited environmental considerations; model complexity may affect robustness	Extend analysis to other developing countries; incorporate micro-level household data; examine long-term environmental impacts; apply alternative econometric techniques; explore policy implementation	0	✓	

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2	Wang and Guo, **2023**	74.4	China	Tourism communities in China, using data from the China Family Panel Survey (CFPS) from 2010 to 2018.	Quantitative	Shapley decomposition method	NA	NA	This study identifies absolute poverty and relative poverty in tourism communities for the first time, setting the relative poverty line according to per capita family income in the tourism community, which is more in line with the local actual situation and different from previous national unified poverty standard lines. It also uses a growth-distribution decomposition framework to reveal the causes of poverty in tourism communities, finding that the distributional component is the decisive factor affecting poverty, a key difference from previous studies. Furthermore, the article decomposes the growth and distribution components of poverty to understand the contribution of each factor, showing that outwork contributes more to these components in addition to income.	The absolute poverty incidence in tourism communities is higher than the national average. The relative poverty incidence shows a trend of expanding-shrinking-expanding during 2010–2018. While the growth component brings about a sustained poverty reduction effect, the distribution effect determines the direction of poverty index changes in tourism communities. In addition to income, outwork has a greater contribution to the growth and distribution components of poverty. Poverty in Chinese tourism communities has been persistent, and its incidence varies greatly across different periods. The income distribution curve gradually shifted to the right, indicating rising household income and a continuous poverty reduction effect from tourism development. The income distribution curve is left-biased in most years, indicating uneven income distribution with a relatively high proportion of middle and low income. The income gap shows a distribution tendency of expansion-reduction-expansion. The per capita income level of urban residents is higher than that of rural residents, with a positive income gap. The absolute poverty rate in rural communities	The article does not explicitly state limitations, but it implicitly acknowledges that previous studies on tourism poverty alleviation often used small sample sizes (case studies) and focused on specific periods, which this study aims to overcome by using nationwide micro-data and observing long-term changes.	The article provides policy recommendations rather than explicit future research recommendations. These include developing different relative poverty lines for diverse tourism communities, paying more attention to income distribution, implementing precise support policies for urban and rural communities, and encouraging a range economy with distinct characteristics in tourism communities to promote localized employment.			

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										increased from 2010 to 2012 and from 2016 to 2018, and decreased from 2012 to 2016. The absolute poverty rate in urban communities increased from 2010 to 2012 and strictly decreased after 2012. The relative poverty incidence in urban communities is lower than in rural communities in most periods, suggesting lower income distribution inequality in urban communities. The growth component always reduces poverty, but its contribution has been diminishing, while the distribution component`s contribution to poverty reduction has been increasing and directly determines the direction of change in the poverty index. Changes in poverty in rural tourism communities depend mainly on the growth component, while in urban tourism communities, they depend mainly on the distributional component. The growth component in absolute poverty mainly comes from different types of income, while in relative poverty, it mainly comes from outworking. The distributional component in absolute poverty mainly comes from outworking and household economic status, while in relative poverty, it mainly comes from business income and other income.					

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3	Zhang et al., **2023**	103.5	Not applicable (meta-analysis of global studies)	Global challenge of poverty eradication, the role of tourism development as a potential tool to shrink socio-economic inequity and alleviate poverty, and the inconclusive results from previous empirical analyses.	Meta-analysis, Meta-regression	Weighted Least Squares (WLS) meta-regression	Not explicitly stated (statistical software for meta-regression)	Tourism-led growth (TLG) hypothesis	Pioneering and comprehensive effort to synthesize empirical econometric findings related to the tourism-poverty nexus; identification of Type I and Type II publication bias in tourism-poverty research.	Tourism moderately reduces poverty (overall effect size of -0.14); the effect size is susceptible to poverty and tourism measures, focal countries` development level, and endogeneity treatment; use of the Gini coefficient can underestimate the negative effect size; researchers are apt to report a positive tourism-poverty nexus in the literature; international tourism has a more salient effect than domestic tourism; tourism-driven poverty alleviation is more pronounced in developed countries; endogeneity treatments make the effect size more accurate; tourism has a larger long-run effect on poverty reduction than short-run impacts.	Small sample size (33 studies) limiting subgroup analyses; tourism and poverty measurements not limited to the four coded variables; limited exploration of nonlinear relationships; inclusion of only English empirical works.	Conduct additional subgroup analyses with a larger sample; explore a more extensive set of variables for tourism and poverty measurements (e.g., Engel coefficient, household consumption, GDP per capita); study nonlinear relationships between tourism and poverty alleviation; include empirical results in other languages through international collaborative efforts; pre-registration of empirical research to improve transparency and alleviate publication bias.			

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4	Liu et al., **2023**	191.5	China	Poverty-alleviation-relocation projects in China that utilize tourism to sustain immigrants` livelihoods in new communities, specifically focusing on three relocated tourism communities in Rongshui Miao Autonomous County, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region,	Mixed Methods (Qualitative and Quantitative)	Obstacle Factors Diagnostic Model	SPSS 23.0	Sustainable Livelihood Approach (SLA)	This study improves the evaluation index system by adding cultural capital to the classic livelihood assets, considering the unique cultural attributes of ethnic minorities in relocated communities. It also refines the evaluation method by combining qualitative and quantitative analyses, using a multi-index comprehensive measure, ranking algorithm, and obstacle diagnosis model for the first time in this specific context.	PAR residents in Rongshui County tourism communities have successfully detached their livelihoods from agriculture, with none being agriculture-led. The majority are supported by local work (39.69%), tourism (35.05%), outside work (18.56%), and government subsidies (6.70%). Overall livelihood sustainability in the three PAR tourism communities is at a median level (0.4670), with livelihood capital (0.3105), livelihood strategies (0.1164), and livelihood environment (0.0401) contributing in decreasing order. The most crucial indicators for livelihood sustainability are human, financial, and cultural capital, and livelihood strategies involving outside work and tourism business. Livelihood sustainability varies by region and livelihood mode, with Mengwu Miao (0.5334) > Miaojia (0.4600) > Miaomei (0.4515) and tourism-led (0.5395) > outside-work-led (0.5134) > local-work-led (0.4574) > government subsidy-led (0.3000). Common obstacles to livelihood sustainability across all groups include annual household income, number of household workers, and education levels. Differentiated obstacles exist for high-level households (social	Limited data source from only one typical county (Rongshui County) causing potential biases in generalizability. Lack of dynamic tracking research, meaning conclusions might not accurately predict future livelihood sustainability as conditions evolve.	Introduce more indicators (e.g., psychological capital, infrastructure, and public service supply and demand ratio) to improve the livelihood sustainability evaluation index system. Select several typical cases for comparative studies (e.g., relocation sites in Guizhou, Yunnan, Sichuan) to verify conclusions and improve strategies. Obtain multi-stage time series data and increase the depth of data mining for dynamic research.			

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										connectedness, income sources, seasonal tourism fluctuations, social network support), median-level households (access to credit, tourism income share, cultural-tourism product transformation, traditional cultural skills mastery), and low-level households (tourism income share, outside work income share, workers` health, skills training opportunities).					

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5	Ridderstaat et al., **2022**	142.4	Honduras	Honduras, a Central American country where about half of the population lives in poverty and tourism accounts for about 12% of the national economy. The study focuses on key tourism markets for Honduras: the US, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Cost	Econometric methodology (unit root and cointegration testing, three-stage regression)	Three-stage least squares (3SLS)	NA	Poverty Obliteration Paradigm (POP) (Croes & Rivera, 2016)	Introduces the Tourism-Poverty Interdependence Diamond (TPID) framework to analyze direct and indirect connections between market-segmented tourism and poverty, incorporating economic growth and human development as mediators. Applies a segmented market approach to explore links between tourism development and poverty, which prior research had not considered. Expands and generalizes theories using a case study approach rather than statistical generalizations.	The linkage between tourism development and poverty in Honduras is mostly direct, market-dependent, and likely temporary. Only the U.S. market showed a bilateral connection where tourism reduced poverty and vice-versa. El Salvador and Guatemala`s tourism development contributed to poverty reduction, unlike Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and the overall total. The mediating roles of economic growth and human development are constrained by missing connections with poverty, reducing tourism`s effectiveness in alleviating poverty and the poor`s ability to stimulate tourism development. Human development had a statistically significant positive impact on poverty (for aggregate tourism demand and Costa Rica), possibly explained by education leading to less work time and income. Hurricane Mitch had an amplifying effect on Honduras`s poverty across several models. Tourism development had a negative effect on Honduran residents` human development (for total tourism demand and Nicaragua), possibly reflecting income inequality. Honduran economic growth negatively impacted human development	Analysis based on an objective (macro data) approach, lacking a subjective (survey-based) approach. Used an income measure to proxy poverty due to challenges in obtaining data for its multidimensional nature. Data availability limited the sample size (1989-2016). Some instances of missing observations (Human Development Index) required estimation.	Test the framework on other developing countries with poverty problems and significant tourism dependency. Investigate interactions among different stakeholders in the TPID framework. Explore decomposed data (trends and cycles) and other methodologies (e.g., Autoregressive Distributed Lag model) to expand study scope and depth.			

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										(for US, El Salvador, and Guatemala markets). Nicaragua`s tourism demand negatively affected Honduras`s economy.					
6	Fikire et al., **2022**	83.3	Ethiopia	Major Tourist Towns of North Shewa Zone, Amhara Region, Ethiopia, specifically Debre Berhan, Ankober, and Debre Sina.	Descriptive research, Explanatory research, Cross-sectional design, Multistage random sampling, Purposive sampling	Multiple Linear Regression	SPSS version 23	NA	The study contributes by focusing on tourism`s role in urban poverty reduction in Ethiopia and North Shewa, which was previously untouched; uncovering the economic contributions of tourism to urban poverty reduction; analyzing the value and expected contributions of tourism beyond government reports; and conducting an economic analysis of tourism`s contribution to urban poverty reduction in selected urban tourism destinations of North Shewa Zone.	Tourism has a significant and positive contribution to poverty reduction in urban areas, though the level of contribution is minimal. Funding aids, government concern for tourism-targeted programs, access to credit infrastructure, tourism education, and policy were significant factors affecting tourism`s role in urban poverty reduction. Lack of funding aids and government concern for tourism-targeted programs was found to be the strongest significant factor affecting urban poverty reduction ($\beta = -0.134$, $p < 0.05$), followed by access to credit infrastructure, tourism education, and policy ($\beta = 0.124$, $p < 0.05$). Lack of communication infrastructure and market knowledge was found to be an insignificant factor. Tourism contributes about 25.2% of the variance explained in urban poverty reduction.	NA	The study suggests that federal and regional governments should prioritize tourism as a development pillar, develop pro-poor strategies linking tourism with the urban poor, develop urban tourism development programs, and assign tourism-trained professional leaders to the sector. It also recommends strengthening regulative mechanisms, processes, and organizational culture through good governance, and promoting stakeholders` participation and awareness of sustainability issues, technological innovation, and infrastructure development.			

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7	Lagos and Wang, **2022**	141.9	Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Ca	A sample of 99 countries over the period from 1996 to 2018, covering all income groups (low income, lower middle income, upper middle income, and high income).	Empirical Research Article	Method of Moments-Quantile Regression (MM-QR)	NA	Tourism-led economic growth hypothesis, Kuznets curve of income inequality	This paper extends the empirical literature on the rapidly growing field of tourism-poverty nexus, by investigating how different measures of tourism (tourism receipts, tourist arrivals, tourism bed-nights) and poverty (absolute poverty, relative poverty) shape the tourism-poverty nexus. It also extends the empirical literature by highlighting the tail effects of international tourism on poverty reduction, while enabling regressors (explanatory variables and entity fixed effects) to affect the entire conditional distribution of poverty measures, using a new panel quantile fixed effects method (MM-QR).	International tourism is likely to reduce both absolute and relative poverty. The magnitude of the marginal effect of tourism on absolute poverty declines as the poverty rate decreases, implying richer countries benefit more. International tourism (using tourism receipts) has a statistically significant negative impact on Gini income inequality for most quantiles, with the magnitude declining as inequality increases, suggesting tourism is more effective in reducing inequality in societies with lower initial inequality. Tourism and economic development jointly affect absolute poverty measures, with a more substantial effect on poverty alleviation when one component is low and the other increases. Tourism influences Gini income inequality through economic development, but the sign of this interactive effect is inconclusive. Tourism bed-nights can reduce income inequality for poor countries but may drive up income inequality for countries with low Gini inequality.	Data constraints prevented investigation of theoretical hypotheses at the micro-level. Only one measure of relative poverty (Gini income coefficient) was used. The study did not explicitly explore urban-rural inequality or the bi-causality relationship between FDI and tourism activities in detail.	Future research could examine the theoretical hypotheses at the micro-level. It would be interesting to try various inequality indicators, particularly for urban-rural inequality. Further exploration of the bi-causality relationship between FDI and tourism activities, especially in the post-COVID-19 recovery era, is recommended.			
8	Matlovi?ovÃ¡ et al., **2022**		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--			

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9	Wang and Cai, **2021**	63.6	China	74 national poverty-stricken counties of Southwest China over the period of 2007–2016.	Empirical	Decoupling analysis (Tapio`s decoupling index)	NA	NA	This study fills the gap in current literature by investigating the tourism-poverty nexus based on multidimensional poverty (economic, education, health care, and social welfare), which has rarely been used holistically in tourism poverty alleviation research. It also investigates the nexus at the county level, rather than country/region level, using annual data from 74 national poor counties in China over a 10-year period (2007-2016), and introduces decoupling analysis to examine the link between tourism and multidimensional poverty reduction (MPR).	A positive synchronisation relationship exists between tourism development and multidimensional poverty reduction. The relationship between tourism development and multidimensional poverty reduction is unstable, and the poverty reduction effects of tourism have been shrinking over the past decade. Poverty reduction in economic, health care, and social welfare dimensions has made achievements in general, whereas the poverty reduction of education demonstrated an opposite trend. The relationship between tourism development and MPR has become increasingly weakly decoupled. The poverty alleviation effect of tourism has been shrinking over the past decade, possibly due to the moderating effect of economic development level. Obvious differences occur among the four dimensions of tourism development and MPR in terms of the decoupling relationship, with economic poverty reduction making the most obvious achievements, followed by health care and social welfare, while education showed an opposite trend.	Limited indexes used for MPR due to data unavailability (e.g., human capital development, transport, sanitation facilities, safe drinking water were not included). The theoretical foundation of Tapio`s eight decoupling categories needs strengthening. The decoupling status may be affected by research time duration. The study did not investigate the causal relationship and mutual influence degree between tourism development and MPR. Conclusions might not be generalizable to other areas.	Future studies should include other indicators for MPR such as human capital development, transport, sanitation facilities, and safe drinking water. Conduct comparative studies on the decoupling relationship of tourism-MPR based on long-term research periods with available long time series data. Conduct causality tests to study the causal relationship and mutual influence between tourism development and MPR. Investigate the tourism-MPR nexus in other developing countries.			
10	AN et al., **2021**		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--			

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11	Garza-Rodriguez, **2019**		Mexico	Mexico, 1980-2017, focusing on the relationship between international tourism receipts and poverty.	Econometric analysis (ARDL cointegration, UECM, Granger causality)	Autoregressive Distributed Lags (ARDL) cointegration model	NA	Tourism-led growth hypothesis (TLGH), Export-led growth hypothesis (ELGH)	This study is the first to directly analyze the effects of tourism spending on poverty in Mexico using a time series econometric analysis, specifically an ARDL cointegration model with a structural break.	1. There is a long-term inverse relationship between international tourism receipts and poverty in Mexico. A 1% increase in international tourism receipts leads to a 0.46% increase in household consumption per capita (decrease in poverty) in the long term. 2. In the short term, a 1% increase in international tourism leads to a 0.11% increase in household consumption per capita (decrease in poverty). 3. The error correction model indicates that 23.9% of any disequilibrium is corrected within one year. 4. A unidirectional Granger causality relationship exists from international tourism towards the reduction of poverty, but not the other way around. 5. The structural break in 2008 (D2008) had a negative and statistically significant impact on household consumption, indicating an increase in poverty during that year.	1. Did not consider the effects of other economic sectors on poverty reduction. 2. Did not account for the effects of different types of international tourism on poverty due to data limitations. 3. Only considered international tourism, not domestic tourism, despite domestic tourism being a larger component of total tourism spending in Mexico. 4. Used a proxy variable (per capita household consumption) for poverty due to the biennial measurement of direct poverty data, which would have reduced the sample size.	1. Extend the study to include representative variables of other economic sectors to analyze their impact on poverty reduction using a time series methodology. 2. Investigate the effects of different types of international tourism on poverty if more disaggregated data become available. 3. Conduct research on the effects of domestic tourism on poverty in Mexico. 4. Utilize direct measures of poverty (household income or multidimensional poverty measures) if data availability allows for time series analysis.			